

ANATOMICAL ASPECTS IN ACUTE APPENDICITIS

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Abstract:The work examines the results of clinical and morphological analysis of various forms of acute appendicitis for 2022–2023. Moreover, in 44.8% of cases, a discrepancy between the clinical and histological diagnoses was revealed. Acute appendicitis occurs equally often in men and women aged 18–29 years (61.1%). The surgical material often (68.2%) contained destructive forms of acute appendicitis.

Keywords:Clinical and morphological forms of appendicitis, complications.

INTRODUCTION:Acute appendicitis is common in medical practice, with appendectomies accounting for 26–29% of emergency operations on the abdominal organs. In surgical clinics, patients with acute appendicitis account for 20–50% [2]. The mortality rate for this disease is 0.05–0.11% [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS:This work is based on the results of clinical and morphological analysis of 2187 cases of acute appendicitis. Clinical and morphological studies were carried out in 2022–2023. The main object of the study was the surgical material – the appendix. We analyzed the clinical information contained in the referrals for pathohistological studies of surgical material. The work used the clinical and morphological classification [1]. In this case, mild (appendicular colic), simple (superficial), destructive (phlegmonous, phlegmonous-ulcerative, phlegmonous-gangrenous, gangrenous) forms of acute appendicitis were identified. Complications of various forms of acute appendicitis have been studied. Mild forms of appendicitis were not considered.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:Of the 2187 patients with acute appendicitis, 1189 were men, 998 were women (Table 1). Moreover, in 2022, men accounted for 604 people, and women – 504 people, in 2023 – 585 and 494 people respectively. Regardless of gender, the destructive form of appendicitis was more common. At the same time, a simple variant of the disease was identified in 89 (8%), destructive – in 976 (89%) of those examined.

Table 1

Distribution of those examined by gender and age

Sex	Age, years							Total
	Up to 17	18–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70 or more	
2022 y.								1108 (50,6%)
Men	166	251	81	37	41	15	13	
Women	151	182	56	38	34	25	18	
2023 y.								1079 (49,3%)
Men	142	231	96	45	45	14	12	
Women	106	210	67	38	38	22	13	

Total	565 (25,8 %)	874 (40 %)	300 (13,7 %)	158 (7,2 %)	158 (7,2 %)	76 (3,4 %)	56 (2,5 %)	2187 (100 %)
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With increasing age (more than 30 years), the incidence rate decreased, while the destructive form of appendicitis prevailed. It is noteworthy that even with acute destructive appendicitis, the condition of the patients remained satisfactory, especially in the elderly and senile people, which was taken into account in the clinical and anatomical characteristics of the case.

Clinical and morphological forms of acute appendicitis were considered. Among the various forms of acute appendicitis in 2022, the phlegmonous form was most common, and in men - in 59.1% of cases, in women - in 63.6% (Table 2). In second place was the gangrenous form of the disease – 14.6 and 12.6% of cases, respectively. In third place is phlegmonous-ulcerative appendicitis – 10.2 and 8.6%. In 2023, the number of cases of phlegmonous forms of the disease increased: in men – up to 64.2%, in women – up to 64%. Simple appendicitis in 2022 was noted in 8%, in 2023 – in 5% of the total number of those examined.

Table 2

Frequency of occurrence of clinical and morphological forms of acute appendicitis in 2022–2023

Clinical and morphological forms of acute appendicitis	Years		Total
	2022	2023	
Simple	89 (8,0 %)	56 (5,2 %)	145 (6,6 %)
Surface	28 (2,5 %)	39 (3,6 %)	67 (3 %)
Phlegmonous	669 (60,3 %)	687 (63,6 %)	1356 (62 %)
Phlegmonous-ulcerative	104 (9,4 %)	98 (9 %)	202 (9,2 %)
Phlegmonous-gangrenous	53 (4,8 %)	54 (5 %)	107 (4,9 %)
Gangrenous	150 (13,5 %)	137 (12,7 %)	287 (13,1 %)
Chronic	15 (1,3 %)	8 (0,7 %)	23 (1 %)
Total	1108 (50,6 %)	1079 (49,3 %)	2187 (100 %)

Histological studies of surgical material did not always confirm the clinical diagnosis (44.8%). In simple appendicitis (6.6%), no morphological changes were detected. Chronic appendicitis mainly occurred in patients aged 18–49 years. The clinical diagnosis, as a rule, included acute appendicitis instead of chronic appendicitis.

CONCLUSION: The destructive form of acute appendicitis occurs more often (61.3%) at the age of 18–29 years, while the simple form of the disease occurs only in 8% of cases in a wide age range. During morphological examination of surgical material, no significant changes were detected in 6.6% of cases. Hemodynamic changes (vascular congestion, marginal position of leukocytes, perivascular edema) and accumulation of leukocytes were detected in the submucosal layer of the organ in 3% of cases (superficial appendicitis). It seems appropriate to conduct a more thorough pathological and

anatomical analysis of cases of acute appendicitis based on the use of modern morphological research methods.

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